



TOOL DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The invention generally relates to a tool device, and in particular relates to a foldable hand tool.

5 Related Art

Hand tools are applied for different working purposes by users. Some tools include sharp blades or pointed portions that may cause injury to the users. In order to prevent from danger, hand tools have to be used correctly. The dangerous portions also require to be covered after being use so as to prevent from being touched unintentionally.

10 For the sake of safety, most hand tools having blades, saws or sharp portions are designed with foldable portions. For example, a foldable knife has a blade foldable or retractable into the handle so as to prevent unintentional ~~harm~~harm to people. The foldable mechanism is preferred to be compact for easy carrying or storage.

15 Though a common foldable hand tool, such as a foldable knife, is safer when being used and folded correctly by careful users, it still causes danger to children or infants who move the knife out. Therefore, the safety of conventional foldable hand tool is still a problem to be solved.

20 An improvement to the knife safety is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,293,448, entitled "Mountable locking knife scabbard". It includes a locking carrying frame, knife sheath, knife, and locking pin. The locking carrying frame has one slot to facilitate fastening to a surface. The knife sheath is fastened to the locking carrying frame. The knife sheath is sized to receive the knife. The knife and locking carrying frame have openings formed through thereof to receive a locking pin. The locking pin has a head on one end and a bolt opening formed through the other end which is sized to receive a
25 padlock bolt. When the padlock bolt is inserted through the bolt opening; the padlock does not allow the knife to be withdrawn from the knife sheath. The above construction is not easy to use because the padlock bolt has to be first removed before releasing the locking pin when going to use the knife; and, after using, the locking pin has to be first

inserted in place and then secured with the padlock bolt. Further, the knife and the sheath are separate, the knife sheath is easy to be lost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The object of the invention is to provide a hand tool device that includes safety protection function and is easy to operate.

 A tool device according to the invention includes a main body, a ~~working piececutting member~~ and a locking mechanism. The main body is formed with a receptacle for receiving the ~~working piececutting member~~. The ~~working piececutting~~
10 ~~member~~ is movably mounted on the main body and selectively moves between a first position of being received in the main body and a second position of being removed from the receptacle and ready to use. The locking mechanism is mounted on the main body and changeable between a locking mode and a release mode. In the locking mode, the ~~working piececutting member~~ cannot be moved from the first position to the second
15 position. While, in the release mode, the ~~working piececutting member~~ is free to move to the second position for use.

 The tool device of the invention is applicable to foldable hand tools that include dangerous ~~working piececutting members~~. The locking mechanism of the invention keeps the ~~working piececutting member~~ in a folded and safe position that can be moved to a
20 working position only when the user intends to release the locking mechanism.

Further scope of the applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications
25 within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinbelow. ~~However, this description is and the accompanying~~
5 ~~drawings, which are given for purposes by way of illustration only, and thus is are not~~
limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is an appearance of a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a constructional view of a first embodiment of the invention in which a
~~working piece~~cutting member is in a first position;

10 FIG. 3 is a constructional view of a first embodiment of the invention in which the
~~working piece~~cutting member is being moved from the first position to the second position;

FIG. 4 is a constructional view of a first embodiment of the invention in which the
~~working piece~~cutting member is in the second position;

15 FIGS. 5A and 5B are partial constructional views of a first embodiment of the
invention;

FIG. 6 is a constructional view of a second embodiment of the invention in which
a ~~working piece~~cutting member is in a first position;

FIG. 7 is a constructional view of a second embodiment of the invention in which
a ~~working piece~~cutting member is in a second position;

20 FIG. 8 is a constructional view of a third embodiment of the invention in which a
~~working piece~~cutting member is in a first position;

FIG. 9 is a constructional view of a third embodiment of the invention in which a
~~working piece~~cutting member is in a second position;

25 FIG. 10 is a constructional view of a fourth embodiment of the invention in which
a ~~working piece~~cutting member is in a first position;

FIG. 11 is a constructional view of a fourth embodiment of the invention in which
a ~~working piece~~cutting member is in a second position;

FIG. 12 is a constructional view of a fifth embodiment of the invention;

30 FIG. 13 is a constructional view of a sixth embodiment of the invention in which a
~~working piece~~cutting member is in a first position;

FIG. 14 is a constructional view of a sixth embodiment of the invention in which a working piececutting member is in a second position;

FIG. 15 is a constructional view of a seventh embodiment of the invention in which a working piececutting member is in a first position;

5 FIG. 16 is a constructional view of a seventh embodiment of the invention in which a working piececutting member is in a second position;

FIG. 17 is a constructional view of an eighth embodiment of the invention in which a working piececutting member is in a first position; and

10 FIG. 18 is a constructional view of an eighth embodiment of the invention in which a working piececutting member is in a second position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The tool device of the invention is applicable to foldable hand tools, such as blades, saws, screwdrivers and so on. Though the illustrations of the following embodiments are knives, the applications of the invention are certainly not limited to knives only.

15 **First Embodiment**

As shown in FIGS. 1 to 4, a tool device according to the invention includes a main body 10, a working piececutting member 20, a locking mechanism 30 and a connecting member 40.

20 The main body 10 is formed with a cavity 11 for mounting the locking mechanism 30, and a receptacle 12 for receiving the working piececutting member 20. The working piececutting member 20 is mainly a blade having an edge 21, a back 22, a pivot 24-23 and a limiting portion 24. The working piececutting member 20 is pivotally mounted on the main body 10 via the pivot 23 and selectively moves between a first position (as shown in FIG. 2) of being received in the receptacle 12 and a second position (as shown in FIG. 4) of being removed from the receptacle 12 and ready to use. In the first position, the edge 21 of the working piececutting member 20 is received in the receptacle 12; only the back 22 exposes that won't harm the user. In the second position, the edge 21 of the working piececutting member 20 exposes from the main body 10; the user holds the main body 10 and operates the edge 21 to do works like cutting or paring.

The locking mechanism 30 is mounted on the main body 10 and changeable between a locking mode and a release mode. It can be a numbering lock or a key lock operated by user. In the first embodiment, a numbering lock is shown. The lock mechanism 30 includes a controller 31, a latch 32 and a resilient member 33. The controller 31 is composed of a plurality of number wheels 311 each formed with an unshown tunnel for the latch 32 passing through. The latch 32 moves relatively to the number wheels 311 between a locking position (as shown in FIG. 2) and a release position (as shown in FIG. 4), and normally remains in the locking position by force of the resilient member 33.

When all the number wheels 311 are dialed to predetermined positions, the latch 32 is free to move to the release position. When any number wheel 311 is not in a predetermined position, the latch 32 is limited in the locking position. The construction and function of the locking mechanism 30 are of prior arts, and will not be described in details herein.

The connecting member 40 connects the latch 32 and the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20. The connecting member 40 includes a stopper 41 corresponding to the limiting portion 24, and a pusher 42 corresponding to the latch 32. When the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20 moves from the first position to the second position, it also moves the latch 32 toward the release position via the connecting member 40.

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate the arrangements of the limiting portion 24 and the connecting member 40. The limiting portion 24 is substantially a hook extending from the edge 21 and the pivot 23 of the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20. It is composed of an extended section 243 extended from the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20; an arc 242 extended from the extended section 243; and a limiting section 241 extended from the arc 242 so as to form a hook 244 on the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20.

The pusher 42 of the connecting member 40 is also a hook extended from the connecting member 40, and correspondent to the limiting portion 24 of the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20. The pusher 42 is composed of an extended section 421 extended from the connecting member 40; an arc 422 extended from the extended section 421; and a

limiting section 423 extended from the arc 422 so as to form a hook 424 on the connecting member 40.

Based on the pivot 23, the limiting portion 24 moves toward the pusher 42 along a curve. The arc 242 of the limiting portion 24 touches the arc 422 of the pusher 42; a partial force pushes the arc 242 pressing the arc 422 to move the connecting member 40 till the arc 242 of the limiting portion 24 passes over the arc 422 of the pusher 42. Then, the partial force to the connecting member is gone; the connecting member 40 returns to original position and makes the arc 242 of the limiting portion 24 and the arc 422 of the pusher 42 move into the hook 424 and the hook 242. When the arcs 422, 242 move into the hook 424 and 244, the limiting sections 241, 423 of the two contact to each other, and the limiting portion 24 and the pusher 42 are locked. On the contrary, when the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 rotates in opposite direction to leave the connecting member 40, a partial force moves the connecting member 40 to let the limiting portion 24 leave the pusher 42.

Further referring to FIGS. 2, 3 and 4, when the locking mechanism 30 is in the release mode, and the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is received in the receptacle 12 of the main body 10, the limiting portion 24 of the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 locks with the pusher 42 of the connecting member 40. When the user wants to operate the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20, he or she can move the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 out of the main body 10. During the moving, the limiting portion 24 moves the connecting member 40 via the stopper 41; the connecting member 40 also moves the latch 32 toward the release position. After the limiting portion 24 passes over the stopper 41, the latch 32 retrieves to the locking position and pushes the connecting member 40 back by the force of the resilient member 33. Then, the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is moved to the second position for use.

After using the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20, the user can restore the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 to the first position. During the moving, the limiting portion 24 first touches the stopper 41. After further pushing the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20, the limiting portion 24 pushes the stopper 42; then the connecting member 40 moves the latch 32 toward the release position. After the limiting portion 24 passes over the stopper

42 and moves the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 back to the first position, the latch 32 retrieves to the locking position and restores the connecting member 40 by the force of the resilient member 33. The limiting portion 24 is further locked by the pusher 42.

After restoring the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 to the first position, the user
 5 can dial any number wheel 311 to a position different from the specific position of release mode. Then, the latch 32 is limited in the locking position. The ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is therefore secured from unintentional release from the first position to the second position; the edge 21 is secured in the receptacle 12 to prevent danger happening. For an intentional user, he or she can first unlock the locking mechanism 30 to release the
 10 latch 32 and move the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 out of the main body 10. Also, after using, the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is restored to the first position, then at least a number wheel 311 is reset to lock the latch 32.

Second Embodiment

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate a second embodiment of the invention modified from the
 15 first embodiment. In the first embodiment, the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 connects to the locking mechanism through the connecting member 40. While, in the second embodiment, the limiting portion 24 of the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 directly corresponds to the latch 32 without using a connecting member.

As shown in the drawings, the limiting portion 24 of the second embodiment
 20 corresponds to the latch 32. The latch 32 is formed with a pusher 42 corresponding to the limiting portion 24 so that when the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is in the first position, the limiting portion 24 locks with the pusher 42, and the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 can move the latch 32 directly.

Third Embodiment

FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a third embodiment of the invention. The limiting portion
 25 24 is formed on the pivot of the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20. The limiting portion 24 is substantially round and having two flat cutoffs on opposite sides so as to be defined as limiting sections 241 and arc sections 242. The pusher 42 formed on the latch 32 includes a slope 425 corresponding to the limiting section 241 so that, when the ~~working~~
 30 ~~piececutting member~~ 20 is in the first position, the limiting section 241 flatly contacts the

slope 425 and keeps the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 in a stable position. If the locking mechanism 30 is in the locking mode, the latch 32 cannot move; the limiting section 241 contacts with the slope 425 and holds the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 in the first position. If the locking mechanism 30 is in the release mode, the ~~working~~
5 ~~piececutting member~~ 20 can be forced to move toward the second position. The limiting section 241 presses the slope 425 and moves the latch 32 toward the release position; the limiting portion 24 rotates to make the arc section 242 contact the slope 425 and press the latch 32 to the release position.

Fourth Embodiment

10 FIGS. 10 and 11 illustrate a fourth embodiment of the invention modified from the third embodiment. In the third embodiment, only one ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 is provided. While, in the fourth embodiment, two ~~working piececutting members~~ are provided.

As shown in the drawings, the main body 10 includes two receptacles 12, 12'.
15 Two ~~working piececutting members~~ 20, 20' are pivotally mounted on opposite sides of the main body 10. The pusher 42 includes two correspondent slopes 425. The ~~work-pieces cutting members~~ 20, 20' can be locked by the locking mechanism 30 and secured in the first position when not in use. The ~~working piececutting members~~ 20 and 21 are for different working purposes, for example a knife and a saw, so as to be a multi-functional
20 hand tool.

Fifth Embodiment

FIG. 12 shows a fifth embodiment of the invention modified from the first embodiment. In the first embodiment, when the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 moves from the first position to the second position, the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20
25 activates the connecting member 40 to move the latch 32 toward the release position.

In the fifth embodiment, the connecting member 40 is formed with a knob exposing outward through the main body 10 so that the user can push the knob 43 to control the movement of the ~~working piececutting member~~ 20 and the latch 32.

Sixth Embodiment

FIGS. 13 and 14 illustrate a sixth embodiment of the invention having a locking mechanism 50 different from the locking mechanism of the first embodiment. The locking mechanism 50 includes a controller composed of several number wheels 51 mounted in a plane; a latch plate 52 and a resilient member 53. The latch plate 52 and each number wheel 51 are formed with extrusions 521 and cutoffs 511 respectively. When all the number wheels 51 are dialed to make the cutoffs 511 correspond to the extrusions 521 of the latch plate 52, the latch plate 52 is pressed by the resilient member 53 to move toward a release position, as shown in FIG. 13, where the extrusions 521 move into the cutoffs 511. When any number wheel 51 is dialed to any a position where the cutoff 511 does not correspond to the extrusion 521, the latch plate 52 is limited to a locking position, as shown in FIG. 14, that the limiting portion 24 is locked to prevent the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20 from moving out of the main body 10. The composition and function of the locking mechanism 50 are of prior arts and will not further described in details herein.

15 **Seventh Embodiment**

FIGS. 15 and 16 illustrate a seventh embodiment of the invention. The locking mechanism 60 is a key device including a key cylinder 61, a plurality of locking blades 62 extruding from side of the cylinder 61, and a stopper 63 formed on top of the cylinder 61. Correspondent to the locking mechanism 60, the receptacle 11 is formed with a slot for the locking blades 62 getting into and locking, as shown in FIG. 15, where the stopper 63 locks the limiting portion 24. As a result, the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20 is locked in the first position unless a key K being inserted in the keyhole (not shown in the drawing) operates the locking blades 62 retracting into the cylinder 61 to allow the cylinder 61 rotate to the release position as shown in FIG. 16. Then, the ~~working piece~~cutting member 20 can be moved. The composition and function of the locking mechanism 60 are of prior arts and will not further described in details herein.

Eighth Embodiment

FIGS. 17 and 18 illustrate an eighth embodiment of the invention. In the seventh embodiment, the cylinder 61 changes its positions by rotation. In this embodiment, the cylinder 61 moves axially from a locking position (as shown in FIG. 17) to a release

position (as shown in FIG. 18). The locking mechanism 60 in the embodiment further includes a resilient member 64 pressing on the cylinder 61 for providing the cylinder 61 a force toward the release position.

5 The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.